

The Bulletin's Circulation in Norwich is Double That of Any Other Paper, and Its Total Circulation is the Largest in Connecticut in Proportion to the City's Population

## ALLIES GAIN GROUND TO NORTH OF YPRES

Paris Reports the Taking of Two Successive Lines of Trenches and Many Prisoners

## GERMANS HOLD BRIDGE-HEAD ON WEST BANK

Most Important Fighting Elsewhere Along the Western Line Has Been Between the Meuse and the Moselle, Where Berlin Reports the French Lost Three Regimental Commands, 40 Other Officers and 4,000 Men Captured—Bombardment of Dunkirk Was by Land Guns—A News Agency Despatch From Rotterdam Asserts That a German Airship Attacked the American Steamer Cushing in the North Sea With Bombs, But That the Vessel Was Not Damaged.

Paris reports big allied gains to the north of Ypres, in the taking of two successive lines of trenches and many prisoners. Berlin asserts that the Germans still hold the bridge-head on the western bank of the canal near Steenstraete and Hottin and the eastern side of the waterway north of Ypres. It is declared further that an attempt by the French to recapture the German bridge-head in this region was repulsed.

There has been some fighting at other points along the western line, the most important of which was between the Meuse and the Moselle. Here Berlin says the French repulsed a German attack by a heavy loss of men and material. The French lost three regimental commands, 40 other officers and 4,000 men captured.

In the east fighting is in progress from northwestern Russia to the Carpathians, with both Berlin and Petrograd claiming successes in ground fighting or attacks repulsed. Vienna reports that in the Carpathian region the general situation is unchanged.

The source of the bombardment of Dunkirk, which at first was attributed to a German airship, has been located by British airmen. It was a German gun emplaced back in land from Dunkirk and the British report that their airmen have dropped more than 100 bombs on it.

A news agency despatch from Rotterdam reports that a German airship attacked the American steamer Cushing in the North Sea with bombs, but that the vessel was not damaged.

ambassador today received the following telegram from the minister of foreign affairs in Petrograd: "Please inform the German government that the Russian government is not taking any action in connection with the German ultimatum to the United States Supreme court."

Mr. Lawlor made the statement in reply to a notice recently given by D. E. Lowe and Company that it would proceed to collect the judgment by foreclosure suits, unless the haters of the United States government "took reasonably prompt" measures to adjust the damages.

Concerning criticism made by the company that the haters had not lived up to their agreement to reimburse the individual defendants for damages, the statement says:

"The officers of the United Hatters of North America desire to state that whatever was done or left undone was for the best interests of the defendants and their organization and we have no apology to make to D. E. Lowe and Company for not taking them into our confidence."

Mr. Lawlor says the haters are intelligent enough to take care of their own affairs.

## SHELLING OF DUNKIRK WAS BY LAND GUNS

Reports That It Was by German Warships Due to a Misapprehension.

London, April 30, 4:30 p. m.—Another British official statement given out this evening said:

"The shelling of Dunkirk is now reported by aerial reconnaissance to have been from a land gun and the reports that German warships were off that port were due to a misapprehension."

The statement, which was issued by the British press bureau, is as follows:

"The rumor that German warships bombarded Dunkirk is untrue. This morning a German airship was seen reading of the French official communication issued today."

SPRINGFIELD TROLLEYMEN TO STRIKE THIS MORNING

To Enforce a Demand for Reinstatement of Three Discharged Employees.

Boston, April 30.—Springfield street railway conductors and motormen will go on strike tomorrow morning to enforce a demand for the reinstatement of three discharged employees of the company, according to information received today by the state board of railroad and transit commission.

The board is now holding a hearing on the matter in dispute to be held next Monday. Charles G. Wood, a member of the board, left for Springfield tonight to make a further effort toward reaching there at 10:20.

WILLIAM LOEB A WITNESS IN T. R. LIBEL SUIT

Extending Over Half a Mile in the Champagne District

London, April 30, 6:30 p. m.—The official statement from German army headquarters today, as received from Berlin, contains the statement that in the recent fighting in the Champagne district the French have captured French positions extending over more than half a mile. This part of the statement is as follows:

"In the Champagne district, north of La Mesnil, the French attempt to win back their former positions resulted in failure. A whole group of fortifications 1,000 yards wide and 300 yards deep has been reversed in its entirety and is being maintained."

The official German statement of today as received from Berlin by wireless telegraphy to Sayville, N. Y., did not contain the foregoing reference to the extent of ground won by the Germans. In other respects it is the same as the version received from London.

EXPLOSION IN RUSSIAN AMMUNITION FACTORY.

A Number of Persons Killed and Many Injured.

Petrograd, April 30, via London, 6:05 p. m.—A number of persons were killed and many others were injured when a material damage was done as the result of an explosion in an ammunition factory in the suburb of Okhtino tonight.

Several workshops were destroyed and many of the inhabitants of the neighborhood were hurt by flying debris.

The number of persons killed has not yet been ascertained. It is asserted that the stores of loaded shells were not affected and that work will be resumed in a few days.

Grand Duke Nicholas Not Sick.

Washington, April 30.—The Russian

## Cabled Paragraphs

Zeppelins Off Coast of Norfolk.

London, May 1, 4:07 a. m.—A despatch to the Mail from Welles, on the coast of Norfolk, says that four Zeppelins were seen at 8:30 o'clock last night eight miles off the coast by the observer at the life saving station. They were moving southward.

## Commandeered to Carry Meat

London, April 30, 2:10 p. m.—The British Government by an order-in-council commandeered the whole meat-carrying capacity of all British steamships trading between Europe and the Argentine and Uruguayan republics. The action was taken under the Defense and Realm act.

## China to Reply Today

Peking, April 30.—The Chinese government will meet the Japanese plenipotentiaries today, when they will present China's reply to the last list of demands submitted by the Tokio government. There is reason to believe that the Chinese answer will contain only a limited number of further concessions.

## HATTERS ABLE TO TAKE CARE OF THEIR OWN AFFAIRS

Statement by Secretary Treasurer Regarding Collection of \$300,000 Judgment.

Danbury, Conn., April 30.—Martin Lawlor, secretary-treasurer of the United Hatters of North America, tonight characterized the threat of D. E. Lowe and Company to collect the judgment of nearly \$300,000 against the Danbury union as "an effort to collect blood money." The judgment in this celebrated boycott suit was recently affirmed by the United States Supreme court.

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Concerning criticism made by the company that the haters had not lived up to their agreement to reimburse the individual defendants for damages, the statement says:

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## FOREIGN TRADE EXPANSION AND WORK FOR UNEMPLOYED

Discussed at Meeting of American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Philadelphia, April 30.—How best to take advantage of the opportunity for foreign trade expansion after the European war and how to find work for the unemployed, were the subjects of discussion at the meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Theodore H. Price, economist of New York, who followed Mr. Redfield, told the members of the academy that the prospect for trade expansion after the war was good, but that the United States should take second if not first place in the world market.

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On the sixth beach, near Seddih Zaher, the troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by the British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekh relieved the pressure on their front. The arms for landing had been concentrated in the most detail between the fleet and the army. The result of the first day's operations was the establishment of strong forces of British, Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bair, to the north of Gaba Tepe, Cape Helles and near Morto bay and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kaleh after a gallant attack toward Yenli Shehr.

"During the afternoon of the 25th strong counter-attacks by the enemy began and continued with varying intensity. The disembarkation of the army proceeded and was continually favored."

Seddih Bahr Taken.

"At daybreak on the 26th the enemy was still holding the village and position of Seddih Bahr, which was a labyrinth of trenches and pits and entanglements. Aided by the fire of the fleet, this position was stormed by the British in front attack through wire entanglements. Seddih Bahr was taken about 2 p. m. four pom-poms being captured. The position was definitely secured and the disembarkation of French and British forces proceeded."

Allies Force Advanced.

"On the morning of the 27th, after repulsing a Turkish attack upon their left towards Cape Helles, the allied force advanced and at eight p. m. was established in an entrenched line running from a point about two miles north of Cape Tekh to a small plateau above De Tott's battery. This line an advance since has been made to the neighborhood of Kri-thia."

Meanwhile the New Zealand and Australian troops at Sari Bair, who pushed on with the utmost boldness, after the landing on the 25th had engaged almost constantly with the enemy, who made strong repeated counter-attacks which invariably were repulsed.

Australian Troops Fought Bravely.

"The Australian and New Zealand troops fought with a fine spirit of determination and courage. On the 26th a fresh Turkish division was launched against Sari Bair, preceded by a heavy artillery fire. A hot engagement followed and the enemy was repulsed. The enemy came on boldly time after time, but the Australian and New Zealand troops defeated their every attempt and by 3 p. m. had resumed the offensive."

500 Turks Captured.

"The French troops at Kum Kaleh also were four times strongly counter-attacked on the 26th, but retained their positions. Five hundred Turks who, in the course of the counter-attacks, had been taken prisoner, were made prisoners."

The operation of the landing army in the face of modern weapons and in spite of wire entanglements, under sea as well as on the land, and of land mines and deep pits with spikes at their ends.

Steamer Victoria in Distress.

San Diego, Calif., April 30.—The steamer Victoria was reported tonight in distress and sinking badly off the coast of California. The ship was carrying a cargo of lumber and was bound for San Francisco. According to radiograms received here, the American-Hawaiian steamship American was standing by the Victoria and had taken off her fifteen passengers.

## Ships Landed in the Dardanelles

SIX DIFFERENT BEACHES WERE USED.

## SUPPORT BY THE FLEET

Turks Offered Stubborn Resistance and the Casualties in the Army Were Necessarily Severe.

London, April 30.—The British war office tonight made public an official communication concerning the operations of the allies against the Dardanelles.

The disembarkation of the army in the Dardanelles began before sunrise on April 25. Six different beaches were used.

The fact of the matter was that President Garfield knew the value of persistent advertising. Having the goods he knew that the way to get them to the people, which was what he desired, was to keep them before them.

That is what every merchant should do. The fine points of every business should be kept before the public and not having the time to speak personally to all within the trading radius The Bulletin stands ready to render that service and bring results.

During the past week the following matter appeared in The Bulletin's columns:

Bulletin Telegraph Local General Total

Saturday, April 24.. 144 149 1037 1430

Monday, April 26.. 157 132 230 519

Tuesday, April 27.. 136 140 249 525

Wednesday, April 28.. 140 126 207 473

Thursday, April 29.. 140 118 251 509

Friday, April 30.. 146 140 214 500

Totals ..... 863 805 2188 3856

were used, and the operation was covered by the whole fleet.

Successful on Five Beaches.

"The landing was immediately successful on five beaches, although it was opposed with vigor by a strongly entrenched enemy in successive lines, which were protected by barbed wire entanglements, in some places fifty yards wide and supported by artillery."

"On the sixth beach, near Seddih Zaher, the troops could not advance until evening, when a fine attack by the British infantry from the direction of Cape Tekh relieved the pressure on their front. The arms for landing had been concentrated in the most detail between the fleet and the army. The result of the first day's operations was the establishment of strong forces of British, Australian and New Zealand troops on the lower slopes of Sari Bair, to the north of Gaba Tepe, Cape Helles and near Morto bay and of a French force on the Asiatic shore at Kum Kaleh after a gallant attack toward Yenli Shehr."

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Site for School for Imbeciles

COMMISSION FAVORED TO MAKE SELECTION.

Appropriation of \$200,000 is Asked for to Carry on Work—Winslow Williams Farm One of Sites Mentioned.

(Special to The Bulletin.)

Hartford, April 30.—There was about one-half of the membership of the house in attendance at Friday's session, still there were many bills taken from the table and given an advance step toward the calendar. Considerable business acted upon by the committee.

The house concurred with senate action in amending the law concerning the selection of a site for the new school for imbeciles, which requires that a license should be granted to non-residents after five days' notice had been filed with the town clerk.

The committee on bridges, bridges

Condensed Telegrams

Mrs. Emily M. Osborne, of New York, celebrated her 100th birthday.

W. E. Andrews, of Hastings, Neb., auditor of the Treasury since 1897, resigned.

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Billy Sunday will speak before the fashionable women's club of Orange, N. J., next Tuesday morning.

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The matron strikes, worth \$5,000, a classic event of the Circuit will be held at Grand Rapids this year.

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## PUTS PARITISM BEFORE SUFFRAGE

Belgian Delegate to International Congress of Women Objects to Prayer for Peace

"NO PEACE TILL BELGIAN WRONG IS RIGHTED"

Audience Astounded—Sentiment Caused Some of the Delegates to Break Into Cheers—No Handshaking Between the German and Belgian Delegates—English Delegate Declares Herself a Suffragist, But Asserts Millions of English Women are Willing to Accompany Their Husbands and Sons to Fight—Outburst Came When All Were Asked to Stand One Moment in Silent Prayer for Peace.

The Hague, Netherlands, April 30, via London, 7:30 p. m.—The wings of the dove of peace were ruffled today at the session of the International Congress of Women. At the instance of Doctor Augsburg of Munich, the entire delegation was invited to the platform. Only two women of the five present came from their box at the side of the stage and made their way to the platform. They were welcomed by the chairman, Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, with both hands, but there was no handshaking with the German delegates.

Silent Prayer for Peace.

In moving the final resolution, Mrs. Rosika Schwimmer, president of the Hungarian Women's Suffrage association, requested that all the delegates stand one minute in silent prayer for peace.

Belgian Delegate Creates Sensation.

Miss Hamer of the Belgian delegation thereupon asked permission to utter a few words. When the time granted she astounded her audience with the dramatic exclamation: "I am a Belgian before everything, and I cannot think as you do. There can be no peace without justice. The war must continue until the Belgians' rendered homeless families have been made no mediation except at the bar of justice."

General Sympathy for Belgians.

General sympathy for the suffering of the Belgians caused part of the audience to break into cheers. On the motion of Miss Moresone Holbrook of Chicago, the word "justice" was inserted in the resolution, which reads:

"The International Congress of Women, of different nations, creeds, much of the world's population, expressing sympathy with the suffering of all, whatever their nationality, who are fighting for their country or who are laboring under the burden of war. Since the mass of the people of each of the countries now warring believe themselves to be fighting not against themselves but in self defense, and for their national existence, it urges the governments of the world to put an end to this bloodshed and to begin peace negotiations; and it emphatically demands that the peace which follows shall be permanent and based upon justice and principles which include those adopted by this congress."

English Delegates Objects.

Some time before the congress had been considerably upset by Mrs. Amy Lillingston of London, who declared: "I was a suffragist before I married a suffragist. I suffered in jail for it. I am just a plain English workingwoman, but I represent millions of women who favor the present just war as much as do the men. One hundred and eighty women are said to be waiting at the front to come to this congress to talk peace. For every one of these a thousand English women are willing to go to the front. We are tired of the old platitudes such as are uttered here."

Mrs. Lillingston insisted on continuing her speech until she was ruled out of order.

Armament Embargo Ruled Out of Order.

Elizabeth Glendower Evans of Boston and Rose Morgan French of Francisco moved and seconded amendment to the resolution referring to armaments. The amendment held that all neutrals immediately place embargo on the export of arms."

Miss Addams said: "I am glad to agree with Miss Evans' indictment, but she is not a suffragist, and she is not a woman, but she ruled that the amendment was out of order."

HALF CITY OF COLON DESTROYED BY FIRE

Ten Persons Known to Be Dead—10,000 Homeless—Loss \$2,000,000.

Colon, April 30.—More than half the city of Colon was swept by a disaster to break into flames. The fire started at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Ten persons are known to be dead, including two native policemen and several hundred persons have been injured, while between 10,000 and 12,000 others, mostly negroes, have been rendered homeless.

The loss is estimated at about \$2,000,000.

The fire destroyed 22 city blocks and was not brought under control until twelve buildings in its path had been dynamited.

The fire started in the heart of the city at Seventh and Bolivar streets and soon was beyond control of the native fire brigade. The wooden buildings, of which the town is almost exclusively constructed, burned like tinder. Most of the largest stores in the city, all carrying heavy stocks of merchandise, were directly in the path of the flames.

The cause of the fire has not yet been learned and probably never will be known.

A high wind was blowing when the fire broke out and late in the afternoon, when it was spreading fast and myriads of sparks were being carried by the wind, the native fire brigade and Cristobal firemen in the canal zone began dynamiting buildings in order to form a gap at which the conflagration could be stopped. For a time these efforts were fruitless, but later the fire was brought under control.

During the conflagration, Colonel Adelbert Cronkite, commanding the United States troops at Cristobal, ordered two companies of the coast artillery to aid the native zone firemen in fighting the fire and protecting the property. A fire brigade from Panama also came across the isthmus.

All the banks in the city were destroyed and part of the railway station was burned. All the canal zone city between Seventh street south to past Twentieth street and on Front street eastward beyond Bolivar street was destroyed.